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Kwangju Placed under Police Control As 4,000 Students Demonstrate

The whole of Kwangju City has been placed under police control since Oct. 21, following student demonstrations and other protest actions at the city's Chonnam National University against the death of Mr. Pak Gwan Hyon, former chairman of the student council.

Students made public the same day their boycott of the mid-term examinations at the school, demanding a thorough probe into the death of the former student leader.

Kwangju prison director Choe Gon Sik was dismissed the previous day, south Korean dailies reported on Oct. 24, to take responsibility for the disturbance at the prison.

At least 51 political prisoners, mostly charged with their role in the May, 1980 Kwangju Uprising, started a hunger strike in protest of their former inmate Kim Gwan Hyon's torture-caused death.

According to Reuter reports from Seoul as carried in the Oct. 23 edition of Tokyo's mass-circulation daily Asahi Shimbun, Mrs. Li Hi Ho, wife of Mr. Kim Dae Jung, former "presidential" candidate now in prison serving a life sentence on framed-up charges, joined about 30 people, including families of those now serving prison terms on charges of their involvement in the Kwangju Incident, in an indefinite sit-in downtown Seoul on Oct. 22, to show their resentment at the torture-led death of Mr. Pak Gwan Hyon.

More than 4,000 students of Chonnam National University in the South Cholla Provincial capital of Kwangju took to streets on the evening of Oct. 18 in protest against the death of the former chairman of the school's student council, making the school the 11th known involved in the student drive against the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan since summer.

Of the nine national universities in south Korea, Chonnam became the third in such involvement after Seoul National University and Kangwon National University.

The Asahi Shimbun on Oct. 20 quoted witnesses as saying, "The scene looked like a replay of the Kwangju Uprising," referring to bloody clashes between the demonstrating students and the alerted riot police and plain-clothes men who took thier positions at every key point of the provincial capital.

The student action was in response to appeals circulated in advance to students and people to gather in front of the provincial government building in the city at seven in the evening for a memorial service for the former student leader Pak Gwan Hyon who died in Kwangju Prison on Oct. 12 after 40 days of hunger strike against the maltreatment of political prisoners.

Mr. Pak played an important leadership role in the 10-day popular resistance in May 1980 to the martial-law troops of Gen. Chon Du Hwan which was repressed by more than 40,000 regulars mobilized with the approval of the U.S. command.

The repression left more than 5,000 students and citizens massacred at the hands of the Chon-led troops. More than 15,000 people were believed heavily or lightly injured.

The Oct. 18 street demonstration was a follow-up of the three-day on-campus protests from Oct. 13 to 15 by students of Chonnam which was kicked off by the death of Mr. Pak.

The school has an estimated enrollment of 7,000, meaning that at least over one of every two students participated in the demonstration.

On the evening of Oct. 18, the school campus was also a scene of student protests which preceded the street demonstration.

While fighting the riot police and plain clothes, the demonstrators scattered large numbers of handbills, praising the former student leader as "a patriot" and demanding a prompt full probe into his death. Reports also revealed that the handbills contained anti-American and anti-fascist demands and a strong demand for the release of the detained students.

In Pyongyang the death of Mr. Pak Gwan Hyon was received with shock and grief, which prompted students of the city to gather on Oct. 19 for a memorial service for the victim.

After a minute's silent prayer for the victim, Li Song Guk, vice-Chairman of the Korean Student Committee, detailed Mr. Pak's role in the Kwangju Uprising and hailed his 30 years of life as "the life of a fine patriotic youth of Korea."

His memorial address was followed by an in-memoriam poem read by Pak Chun Dan, student of the College of Light Industry, under the title "Inextinguishable Flame of Kwangju."

In Seoul, a spokesman of the underground Revolutionary Party for Reunification on Oct. 13 issued a statement denouncing the murder of Mr. Pak.

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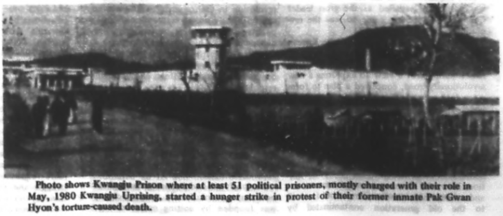

Photo shows Kwangju Prison where at least 51 political prisoners, mostly charged with their role in May, 1980 Kwangju Uprising, started a hunger strike in protest of their former inmate Pak Gwan Hyon's torture-caused death.

Sao Tome and Principe, DPRK Presidents Call for Unity of NAM

President Kim Il Sung greeted on Oct. 11 President Manuel Pinto da Costa of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe at the Pyongyang International Airport and shook hands with him. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Leaders of Korea and Sao Tome and Principe stressed the unity of Third World countries and the importance of the coming Seventh Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries in New Delhi.

President Kim Il Sung said, "It is of great significance today for the leaders of the new-emerging countries to deepen mutual understandings and trust and strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations among peoples by visiting each other."

President Manuel Pinto da Costa said, "To strengthen cooperation among the developing countries is an inspiring means for cementing the unity between the Third World countries and defending their common interests."

These remarks came in speeches made at a banquet President Kim Il Sung hosted on Oct. 11 in honour of President Manuel Pinto da Costa of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

In banquet speeches, two leaders expressed full support to the Palestinians for establishing an independent state in their homeland and denounced the Israeli Zionists for massacring Palestinians in West Beirut.

President Kim Il Sung denounced the West Beirut Massacre as "an open challenge to all humanity" and strongly urged the Israeli aggressors to withdraw immediately from all the Arab lands they are occupying.

President Manuel Pinto da Costa returned, "The invasion of Lebanon and brutal atrocities in West Beirut committed by the Zionist regime of Israel in league with their allies and these facts go unpunished are a grave threat to world peace and security."

He stressed sanctions should be applied against countries which are systematically violating even the elementary norms of international law.

President Manuel Pinto da Costa, Chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe visited the DPRK from October 11 through October 16 at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung.

When he arrived at the Pyongyang International Airport, more than 100,000 working people of Pyongyang warmly welcomed the President of Sao Tome and Principe whose population is some 83,000.

During his stay in the DPRK, he had a series of talks with President Kim Il Sung to discuss various problems of common concern.

On October 14, an agreement on economic and technical cooperation was signed in Pyongyang between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

The two Governments established diplomatic relations on August 9, 1975, and President Manuel Pinto da Costa visited the DPRK in December that year.

In His Article

Mr. Kim Jong Il Defines WPK as Juche Inheritor of DIU Tradition

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) October 17 dedicated three full pages to "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Juche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the Down-with-Imperialism Union", a treatise of Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Follows the full text of the treatise:

Today, October 17, is the 56th anniversary of the formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

With the formation of the DIU our people's revolutionary struggle embarked on a new road of development and our Party began to strike its glorious roots.

Our Party has traversed the glorious course of struggle for over half a century since it found root with the formation of the DIU; and on this road it has accumulated great brilliant achievements of the century, and has grown and strengthened as a powerful revolutionary party united rock-firm and equipped with a wealth of experience.

By leading the people our Party achieved national independence and carried out democratic and socialist revolutions, and through a tremendous work of construction, it radically changed the looks of the country and built a "model socialist country" which strikes the world's people with admiration. In the hard-fought struggle against U.S. imperialist invasion, the Party led our people to victory and safeguarded the country and the revolution with credit.

For the immortal exploits it performed for the country and the people, the age and history, our Party enjoys unreserved support and confidence of the entire Korean people.

With the monolithic ideological system firmly established throughout, our Party has been strengthened more than ever before, organizationally and ideologically, as the tested general staff of the revolution and, convinced of the justness of its cause and victory, it is successfully guiding the cause of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

1

Ours is a glorious party with a long history, a revolutionary party which hewed out a new road of advancement.

A working-class party is the general staff of the revolution and the organizer of all victories. Without party guidance, the working class and the masses cannot win revolutionary struggle. The Korean revolution which had suffered difficulties in the early communist movement, badly needed a militant party which would be able to lead the revolution to triumph breaking through all trials. This urgent requirement of the Korean revolution was admirably satisfied as the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung came to lead the revolution.

Having taken up the helm of the Korean revolution in the grimmest days of Japanese imperialist rule, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, with a view to exploring a new revolutionary road, conceived a plan to form a revolutionary vanguard organization which, under a correct programme, would wage the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle relying on the masses and, in 1926, he formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union.

The formation of the DIU was a historic declaration on a fresh start of the Korean communist movement and the Korean revolution. Now, the Korean communist movement and national-liberation movement bid farewell to the old generation contaminated by flunkeyism and dogmatism, and greeted a new age which advances on the principle of Chajusong. The establishment of the DIU became the commencement of the struggle to found a party of a new type, a revolutionary party of a Juche type, different from the one which had previously existed in our country. The programme of the DIU became the basis of our Party's programme, and the principle of Chajusong advanced by this organization became the principle of our Party building and activity; and the communists of the new generation whom the DIU began to train, became the backbone in the establishment of our Party. This shows that our Party grew out of the very roots of the DIU.

The struggle to build a revolutionary party begun with the DIU, made a fresh advance as a result of the formation of the Young Communist League of Korea by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. The YCLK was not a mere youth organization. Since a new generation was appearing in the communist movement in our country then, it was a revolutionary vanguard organization which was assigned the mission of exploring the road for the Korean revolution and gave a unified guidance to many anti-Japanese mass organizations.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung formed the DIU and YCLK in the latter half of the 1920s and led our revolution, the defects of the early communist movement were overcome, many communists of the new generation grew up and the founding of a revolutionary party in our country became the order of the day.

At the Kalun meeting held in 1930 the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the Juche-inspired line of the Korean revolution and expounded a unique way to found a revolutionary party.

The most important aspect of the policy of Party founding advanced at this meeting was to establish a party independently.

Holding fast to Chajusong is the intrinsic demand of the communist movement. This movement is a struggle to realize the Chajusong of the popular masses in each country, and it is the communists and the people of the country themselves who are the performers, the masters of this struggle. Founding a working-class party in each country, too, is a task which the communists of the country should necessarily carry out by their efforts as the masters.

The policy of founding the Party independently also accorded with the requirement of the international communist movement which had entered a new phase of development. Now that the revolutionary struggles of the working class and masses went on extensively and in a diverse way on a worldwide scale, the revolution in each country would not be advanced rightly unless the communists of that country conducted it responsibly and independently. This demanded that Party founding in each country, too, should be undertaken by the communists of the country by their independent efforts and on their own responsibility.

Another important aspect of the Party founding policy set forth at the Kalun meeting was to form grass-roots Party organizations first and found the Party by means of expanding and strengthening these organizations and make preparations for Party founding in close combination with the anti-Japanese struggle.

Previously, it had been a general phenomenon that a revolutionary working-class party was founded by uniting communist groups active in a dispersed way or as a result of a revolutionary faction seceding from a social democratic party. However, it was impossible to follow this way in the situation of our country. At the time those who styled themselves communists were mostly factionalist flunkeys who looked to foreigners and indulged in factional strife to ruin the Party. It would be entirely impossible to found a revolutionary party by "reconstructing" the party already dissolved or by relying on the old generation who were infected with factionalist flunkeyism.

In order to establish a revolutionary Party, it was necessary to break off with the old party and the old generation polluted with factionalism and flunkeyism, develop fresh communists of the new generation, achieve the unity of ideology and purpose of the communist ranks and strengthen their ties with the masses. Only by forming grass-roots Party organizations first and constantly expanding and strengthening them, would it be possible to quickly train communists of the new generation from workers and peasants through organizational and ideological life and practical struggle and guarantee the unity of ideology, purpose and action and purity of the communist ranks and consolidate the Party's mass foundation. Also, only by making preparations for Party founding in close combination with the struggle against Japanese imperialism, would it be possible to effectively develop communist nuclei tried and tested through struggle, and build up the Party as a militant force with a great fighting power.

The Party founding policy proposed at the Kalun meeting was such a reasonable one which reflected the realistic requirements of the international communist movement and our country.

In accordance with this policy put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the work to set up Party organizations was conducted actively after the Kalun meeting.

In the early July of 1930 in Kalun Comrade Kim Il Sung formed the first Party organization with young communists of the new generation. This was the first Party organization guided by the Juche idea, a glorious Party organization which was the origin of our Party.

With this first Party organization as the parent body, Comrade Kim Il Sung expanded Party organizations in different areas.

Thanks to his dynamic guidance and activity a Party organization was established in the area of Onsong with activists of revolutionary organizations at the beginning of October 1930, and within a short span of time numerous grass-roots Party organizations appeared within the armed ranks and in East Manchuria on the Tuman River and in the area along the northern border.

While expanding and strengthening grass-roots Party organizations, work was actively stepped up to establish the system of guidance of Party organizations, aimed at guaranteeing unitary leadership to them. As a result, there was set up the system of guidance of Party organizations from county Party committees to Party cells in villages. As for the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army, the Party committees were formed and active at the regiments, Party cells at the companies and Party sub-teams at platoons.

Particularly, as the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army was reorganized into the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in March 1934, radical measures were taken by which the Party Committee of the KPRA was formed to supervise and guide not only Party organizations at different levels within the units but local Party organizations as well.

The formation of the KPRA Party Committee was an event of great importance in the Korean communist movement and in the building of our Party. Now, it was possible to set up a unified system of guidance of Party organizations at all levels and wage more vigorously the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the building of Party organizations by relying on better organized internal revolutionary forces.

Drawing on the successes achieved in the first half of the 1930s in the second half the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung conceived a plan to widely expand Party organizations in the homeland, achieve the unity of the whole nation under the anti-Japanese banner, set up a well-regulated unified system of guidance for all Party organizations and firmly guarantee Party leadership for the Korean revolution as a whole. This plan was admirably carried out. Here the Meeting of the Military and Political Cadres of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army held in Nanhutou in February 1936 was of historic significance.

At this meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung summed up the work of building Party organizations in the first half of the 1930s and put forward a policy of launching this work energetically on a nationwide scale to lay solid organizational and ideological foundations so that the founding of the Party would be proclaimed as soon as an appropriate situation was created.

In accordance with the policy put forward at the Nanhutou meeting, Comrade Kim Il Sung saw to it that Party organizations at all levels within the KPRA were built up and, at the same time, Party organizations were expanded in the homeland and in the areas inhabited by Koreans in Manchuria. With a view to strengthening guidance to these organizations, he set up the Party Working Committee in the homeland, the Changbai County Party Committee and the Party Working Committee in East Manchuria. As a result, Party organizations were rapidly expanded in a wide area of Manchuria and in the northern border area of our country and a well-regulated system of guidance to Party organizations was established.

Party organizations were increased throughout the country, and there was established a unified system of guidance of Party organizations ranging from the Party Committee of the KPRA to local Party organizations. This firmly ensured the unitary guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for all Party organizations and the revolutionary movement in our country as a whole.

The founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland in May 1936 was an event of historic significance in firmly rallying all strata of people including workers and peasants around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and in cementing the mass foundation of the Party. The ARF was an anti-Japanese national united front organization to which Party guidance was guaranteed. Party organizations and communists rallied broad sections of the people in the ARF and actively mobilized them to the struggle to implement the Juche-motivated line and policies of the Korean revolution. With the founding and rapid expansion of the ARF more communists were trained, the mass foundation of the Party considerably strengthened and fresh progress made in giving Party leadership for all sections of people.

In this way, during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle our Party organizations were formed in the ranks of the KPRA and in a vast area at home and abroad and were welded organizationally with the headquarters of the Korean revolution. Thus the leader's guidance, Party guidance, to the whole Korean revolution was successfully realized.

What is most important in Party leadership to the revolutionary movement is to make a scientific analysis of the situation created at each stage and put forward a correct line and policies, strategy and tactics and thus illumine the road of the struggle.

The Party's line and policies, strategy and tactics are put forward by the leader and they are discussed and decided upon at Party meetings. The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung authored the immortal Juche idea; and applying this idea at each stage, he proposed a correct line, strategy and tactics for the

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WPK as Inheritor of DIU Tradition

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Korean revolution at the meetings of Party and Young Communist League cadres and military and political cadres. This was a decisive guarantee for achieving the unity of the revolutionary ranks in ideology, will and action based on the Juche idea, and for enabling the Korean communists and people always to fight with a clear guiding compass even in those adversities. As a matter of fact, in those days meetings of Party and Young Communist League cadres and military and political cadres reflected the Party's organizational will and served as an important means to put Party leadership into effect.

Another important thing in Party guidance to the revolutionary movement is to strengthen its kindred ties with the masses and organize them to implement the line and policies set forth by the leader.

In those days the main stream of the Korean revolution was the armed struggle, and what was basic to Party guidance was to bring this struggle to victory.

The Party organizations formed within the KPRA rallied the Party members and guerrillas behind the leader, explained and brought home to them his revolutionary line, strategy and tactics and got them thoroughly implemented.

Meanwhile, the Party organizations in different parts at home and abroad took deep roots among the broad masses and creditably played the role of educators and organizers, who mobilized the workers, peasants, youth and students and other sections of people to the anti-Japanese struggle.

As the Korean communists and people had these Party organizations and fought under their guidance, they could bring the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle to a constant upswing and accelerated its final victory despite the unprecedented difficulties.

After the country's liberation the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on the successes and experiences he had personally accumulated in Party building during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, lost no time in setting up Party organizations in different localities, and, on October 10, 1945, founded the Central Organizing Committee of the North Korean Communist Party. This was a historic event in accomplishing the cause of Party founding which had been carried on for many years under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Our Party came to shed radiant rays all over the world as a revolutionary working-class party of a new type guided by the Juche idea, and our people were able to confidently push ahead with the building of a new society under its leadership.

Following liberation our Party, as a ruling party, took a new course of development.

The course of the building of our Party in power was that of expanding its ranks and consolidating it organizationally and ideologically. What was most urgent here was to develop the Party quickly into a mass party. Only when the Party was developed into such a party and deeply rooted among broad sections of the working masses, would it be possible to mobilize the masses of all circles and guide political, economic, cultural and all other affairs, thereby dynamically accelerating the construction of a new country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, gaining a deep insight into the prevailing situation and the inevitable demand of our Party's development, pur forward the unique organizational line of building it as a mass party and inaugurated a unified party of the working masses by merging the Communist Party with another party of working people.

To develop the Communist Party into a mass party was an urgent demand of our developing Party and revolution, which accorded with the situation in a new era. In the new situation where the popular masses emerge masters of history, the revolution is participated in not only by the working class but also by broad sections of the peasantry and working intellectuals. Only when a working-class party in power rallies all these people and ensures unitary leadership to them, can it successfully carry on the revolution and construction. Particularly in our country which had been a colonial, semi-feudal society in the past, it posed as a highly important strategic problem to actively draw the peasantry and working intellectuals as well as the working class in the revolution and construction. As the Communist Party grew strong organizationally and ideologically and the revolution progressed after liberation, the Party should be developed into a unified mass party which could rally the broad working masses as a political force and mobilize their strength. It was a matured task. Our Party merged with another working people's party in time and accepted a large number of advanced elements of the peasantry and working intellectuals, together with those of the working class, so that it firmly ensured the unity of the working masses, had closer ties with the masses and pushed ahead with the revolution and construction with success by mobilizing many people of various strata.

An important task arising in building our Party as a mass party was to consolidate it qualitatively keeping pace with its rapid quantitative growth.

The Second Party Congress held in March 1948 decided its qualitative consolidation as a matter of cardinal importance in the building of a mass party, and advanced an overall task – strengthening Party cells, improving its ideological work and guaranteeing its organizational and ideological unity. Through the struggle to implement the Party's policy for its qualitative consolidation put forward at its second congress, its organizational and ideological work was improved, all the cells strengthened to be live militant units and the level of the rank and file and cadres heightened. In this way the Party ranks were consolidated qualitatively, its unity and cohesion increased and the militancy of its organizations and its leading role enhanced.

The 1950s was a period of historic significance in the development of our Party as the party of a Juche type.

The Fatherland Liberation War against U.S. imperialist invasion was a harsh trial for our Party. For the victory in the war the Party had to strengthen itself, before all else, organizationally and ideologically and unite all the people closely behind it.

Even in the grim wartime conditions the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the Third, Fourth and Fifth Plenary Meetings of the Central Committee of the Party and guided the Party to correct in time deviations and shortcomings in Party building and Party work and strengthen it organizationally and ideologically. The Third Plenary Meeting overcame the loose practices revealed during the temporary retreat and established revolutionary discipline within the Party, and the Fourth Plenary Meeting eliminated the "leftist" deviation manifested in its organizational work and increased and consolidated its ranks. The Fifth Plenary Meeting in particular brought about a new change in strengthening the Party organizationally and ideologically by arousing all Party organizations and membership to the struggle to temper the Party spirit of its members, fortify its unity and solidarity in opposition to factionalism and establish Juche in its ideological work.

As a result of these timely measures to strengthen itself, our Party was able to ride out all trials and ensure victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

In the postwar period our Party effected a radical turn in establishing Juche and cementing its unity and cohesion.

We rehabilitated the national economy in a short period after the victorious war, but the situation was still difficult. To make the matter worse, the factionalists who had remained in the Party adopted revisionism and challenged the Party. The prevailing situation urgently demanded that the Party be strengthened organizationally and ideologically under the banner of Juche.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called the Third Party Congress in April 1956 and set forth the very important task of opposing factionalism in the field of Party building, preserving its unity and solidarity and improving its organizational and ideological work. At the August 1956 Plenary Meeting he wisely led the struggle to expose and destroy the anti-Party, counter-revolutionary factionalists who came out against the Party. All the working people and Party members including the anti-Japanese revolutionary veterans who were boundlessly loyal to the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, determinedly countered the manoeuvres of the anti-Party, counter-revolutionary factionalists and firmly defended the Party and the leader. The historical significance of the Third Party Congress and the August 1956 Plenary Meeting in the strengthening of our Party lies in the fact that these meetings opposed all anti-Party, counter-revolutionary ideological elements including those of factionalism and revisionism and upheld the banner of Juche, the banner of Party unity and solidarity. After the Third Party Congress and the August 1956 Plenary Meeting our Party established Juche more firmly in its work and further strengthened its unity and cohesion. Because it thus rebuffed factionalism and revisionism opportunely, established Juche firmly and preserved its unity and solidarity, our Party was able to raise the revolutionary banner high without vacillation and strengthen itself organizationally and ideologically even under the complex situation at home and abroad.

Our Party got on a new higher stage of development in the 1960s.

The establishment of the integral, advanced socialist system and the creation of the solid basis of an independent national economy as a result of the fulfilment of the task of laying the foundations of socialism, radically changed the socio-economic conditions for our Party activity. And the stubborn struggle against the anti-Party factionalists and their lingering ideological poison fulfilled the historical task of eradicating the factions which had done tremendous harm for many years and of achieving the unity of the Korean communist movement. This showed that our Party entered a new phase of development.

At that historic moment the Fourth Party Congress was held, where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the very important task of further strengthening the Party organizationally and ideologically and enhancing its leadership role. In particular, he stressed the need to oppose revisionism, factionalism, regionalism and nepotism and preserve the unity of the Party's idea and purpose so that all Party members and organizations would think and act as the Party Central Committee did, cast in their lot with it and struggle to the end in whatever difficult circumstances. Through the struggle to implement the task for Party building proposed by its Fourth Congress, the Party further consolidated its unity and solidarity, enhanced its leadership and made a remarkable progress in improving its work method and style, re-educating the masses and uniting them around it. In particular, the 15th Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the Party held in May 1967 became an opportunity to effect a decisive change in establishing the Party's monolithic ideological system.

In the 1970s a new great change was made in the development of our Party.

The Fifth Party Congress held in November 1970 defined it as the general task of Party work: to establish its monolithic ideological system throughout the Party and, on this basis, fortify the unity and solidarity of its ranks. The Congress set forth the very important task of properly conducting work with people, which is fundamental to Party work. We steadfastly carried out the general task of Party work put forward by its Fifth Congress and thus solidly laid the organizational and ideological basis on which to strengthen our Party continuously and carry forward our revolutionary cause to completion.

The party's cause continues down through generations, and the party must preserve its revolutionary character until it fulfils its mission. If it is to keep this character throughout generations and carry out its noble mission, a working-class party must far-sightedly conduct the work of consolidating itself, the work of hardening its organizational and ideological basis.

Looking into the future of its development and the revolution our Party laid down the strategic policy for transforming the whole society in line with the Juche idea and, as its precondition, strove to accelerate the modelling of the whole Party on the Juche idea.

Patterning the whole Party on the Juche idea is a new higher plane of establishing its monolithic ideological system. Our Party defined boundless loyalty to the Party and the leader as an essential quality of its membership and subordinated all its activities to establishing its monolithic ideological system. In this way it imbued itself with the Juche idea, the monolithic ideology, and, on this basis, further cemented the unity of idea and purpose of its ranks. Our Party gave special attention to building up the backbone of the revolutionary forces. It strengthened the ranks of cadres on the principle of combining old, middle-aged and young people, regarding loyalty to the Party and the leader as the basic criterion. It intensified the training of cadres and members in Party spirit by enhancing their sense of organization and putting Party life on a regular and standard basis. Through the struggle to carry out the Party's policy of effecting a revolution among the cadres and the policy of making the whole Party a party of cadres, which is aimed at raising the political and professional levels of cadres and Party members, the ranks of our Party and cadres became further strengthened, and the backbone for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of Juche was built up.

Our Party developed in depth the work of establishing its monolithic ideological system and cementing the ranks of cadres and Party in close coordination with the establishment of a new revolutionary work system. We brought about a new turn in Party work and its activity by setting up in the Party a well-knit work system under which the instructions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Party policy were promptly brought down to the lowest echelons, all Party organizations and membership moved as one and upheld and carried out Party policy unconditionally in accordance with centralist discipline.

The success achieved in Party building and its activities during the 1970s became a solid asset which enabled our Party to struggle for higher objectives. The Sixth Party Congress held early in the 1980s put forward a new magnificent programme of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea. It included the militant tasks of Party building: To further strengthen the ranks of the Party and the revolution with continued adherence to the principle of establishing the monolithic ideological system in the whole Party as the basic line of Party building, admirably carry forward and develop the revolutionary traditions and strengthen Party leadership to the revolution and construction. This shows that our Party has entered a new higher stage of development as a great party which is modelling the whole society on the Juche idea, regarding it as its foremost task.

Our Party has traversed a glorious road of struggle under the banner of Juche and has been further trained and seasoned in the struggle.

In the whole course of its leadership to the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction, our Party has always found the key to success in the strengthening of the Party and consolidated itself organizationally and ideologically before anything else, and thus defeated the manoeuvres of the enemies within and without, further strengthened the revolutionary ranks and always led the revolution and construction to brilliant victory breaking through manifold difficulties and trials.

The Korean communist movement which pioneered the revolutionary road under the banner of the DIU, has now got on a very high plane where it is striving for the ultimate victory of the revolution with the cause of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea to the fore. Our Party, the organizer and leader of this great struggle, has grown into unbreakable fighting ranks which are stronger than ever in terms of its ideology, organization and in its ties with the masses. Today our Party has a firm organizational and ideological basis on which it can develop for ever as the revolutionary party of a Juche type, as well as a strong leadership system capable of brilliantly carrying forward and developing the revolutionary cause of Juche. This is a sure guarantee that the revolutionary cause initiated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung can be carried forward to consummation.

2

Our Party which has followed a unique path since it started to strike its roots with the formation of the DIU is a revolutionary working-class Party of a new type.

Ours is a Juche-type revolutionary Party which is guided by the Juche idea and carries out its revolutionary activities independently

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and creatively in keeping with the interests of our people and the realities in our country. By establishing Juche thoroughly in all spheres of Party building and activity with the Juche idea as its invariable guiding principle, it has been able to strengthen and develop itself into an indestructible revolutionary Party.

Fundamentally speaking, for a working-class party to establish Juche is an essential requirement that emanates from its own character and mission. Since it is a political leadership body which struggles to oppose all manner of domination and subjugation and realize the Chajusong of the masses of people, it should establish Juche thoroughly. If a party fails to establish Juche and dances to the tune of others, it will, in the long run, bring ruin to both itself and the revolution. Only a party acting independently with its own principle can be a powerful party united on the basis of its own guiding idea and can enjoy the support and confidence of its people and enlist their inexhaustible strength, thus vigorously pushing forward the revolution and construction.

What is important for a working -class party in establishing Juche is to eradicate flunkeyism and dogmatism. Particularly in our country where flunkeyism and dogmatism were rampant and did great harm to the communist movement, establishing Juche became a vital question related to the destiny of the party and the revolution. During the anti-Japanese *national-liberation struggle and in the periods* of democratic and socialist revolutions and socialist construction after liberation, Korean communists always strove persistently to combat flunkeyism and dogmatism and establish Juche. As a result, they could strengthen and develop the Party and advance the revolutionary struggle.

In the years of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the flunkeyists tried to found a party with the approval of others and achieve independence on the strength of others, which caused great harm to the development of the communist movement in our country. After liberation the harmfulness of flunkeyism and dogmatism was manifested to a great extent during the Fatherland Liberation War and it became intolerable as the socialist revolution and socialist construction were carried out on a full scale.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has fought against flunkeyism and dogmatism since his early years of the revolutionary struggle against the Japanese, has given wise leadership so that Juche is established more thoroughly with the development of the revolution and construction in depth. Upholding the revolutionary policy on establishing Juche, our Party has waged a vigorous ideological struggle to eradicate flunkeyism and dogmatism remaining in people's minds and, in the meantime, it has ensured that they are equipped firmly with the great Juche idea and Party policy, its embodiment, and thus observe and judge all problems from the Juche-oriented stand and resolve them by their own efforts. Through the struggle to establish Juche a new change has been brought about in the ideological life of the Party members and working people, the Party's unity and cohesion based on the Juche idea strengthened further, and an incessant upswing effected in the revolution and construction.

Under the slogan of modelling the whole Party on the Juche idea, our Party is now deepening the struggle to establish Juche in Party building and activity and, thus further perfecting its features as a revolutionary party of a Juche type.

Ours is an invincible revolutionary party which has firmly established a monolithic ideological system throughout it.

Establishing the Party's monolithic ideological system is our basic line of Party building. It is an essential requirement of a working-class party to ensure the oneness of ideology and leadership in it. This is effected through the work to establish the party's monolithic ideological system. Only when this system is established, can the whole party be armed with the leader's idea and become a living organism breathing and acting in keeping with his idea and intention.

What is important in establishing the party's monolithic ideological system is to imbue the whole party with the leader's idea.

The leader is the embodier of the organizational will of the whole party and his idea is precisely the guiding ideology of the party. The ideological oneness of the party is realized only on the basis of the leader's idea.

Our Party regarded the education in the monolithic ideology as its basic task and conducted it energetically. As a result, a single ideology has prevailed throughout the Party, and all its members have been armed firmly with the leader's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, and have come to act and think as required by this idea.

Another important factor in establishing the monolithic ideological system is to thoroughly realize the leader's monolithic leadership.

The leader is the supreme leader of a party, and the party's leadership is precisely his leadership. Our Party set up a well-regulated system under which all its organizations and members act as one man under the monolithic leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, absolutize Party policies and defend and implement them unconditionally.

By thoroughly establishing the monolithic ideological system in its ranks our Party increased its might as never before, and was able to lead the revolution and construction straight to victory through thick and thin.

Further developing in depth the work of establishing the party's monolithic ideological system in step with the progress of the revolution is the law of the development of the party and the revolution. The whole course of our Party's foundation and its consolidation is the process of developing in depth the work of establishing its monolithic ideological system. Our Party defined new principles of establishing the Party's monolithic ideological system and intensified this work to meet the demands of the revolution in the 1970s when the modelling of all society on the Juche idea came to the fore. Today our Party has grown into the ranks of loyal membership, and the whole Party thinks and acts according to the will of the Party and the leader, united firmly around the great Comrade Kim Il Sung. This is the most precious achievement the Korean communists have won in the long period of struggle to build the Party.

We are a powerful party which has achieved closest unity and solidarity based on the Juche idea.

The unity and solidarity of Party ranks is the source of its strength. It makes a Party unbreakable, and nothing is more precious in building a working-class party than its unity and cohesion.

The unity and cohesion of the party is realized through struggles. The struggle against anti-party tendencies is, in essence, a reflection of the class struggle in the party. Without unfolding a resolute and uncompromising struggle against anti-party tendencies and alien elements the unity and purity of the party ranks could not be ensured. Our Party has constantly strengthened the unity and cohesion of its ranks, overcoming all kinds of alien elements and anti-Party tendencies including factionalism.

Factionalism was the first target of the struggle for our Party's unity and cohesion. The revolutionary ranks led by Comrade Kim Il Sung during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle overcame factionalism and all of them united closely behind him. This is a precious tradition of our communist movement established in the bloody struggle to shape the destiny of the country and the people. But the factionalists who had become traitors and philistines slipped into the communist ranks in the chaotic situation after the liberation and viciously worked to undermine the unity and cohesion of the Party. In an attempt to realize their factional scheme they made no scruple to collaborate with imperialists.

If factionalism should be tolerated the unity of party idea and purpose could not be achieved, nor the party could exist as an entirety. In the struggle for its unity our Party concentrated its attack first on factionalism from the past, wiped out the anti-Party factionalists from the Party and achieved the great unity of the Korean communist movement.

The struggle for the unity and cohesion of the Party did not stop with the defeat of factionalism from the past.

After clearing this filth of factionalism our Party continued to fight the anti-Party revisionists and developed its historic struggle for unity onto a new higher stage.

The unity and cohesion of our Party is great and unbreakable because the entire membership is united around the great Comrade Kim Il Sung and because it is based on their boundless loyalty to the Party and the leader. The leader is the centre of the Party's unity and cohesion. The strength of its unity and cohesion depends on how firmly the entire Party membership is united behind the leader. The unity and cohesion of our Party is not all bound by any sense of obligations. It is based on the membership's infinite respect for and absolute trust in the Party and the leader, and founded on their unshakable revolutionary belief and ethics which impells them to defend and safeguard the Party and the leader politically and ideologically even at the cost of their lives.

The unity and cohesion of our Party is great and unbreakable because it is the unity of idea and purpose. What is important in party's unity and cohesion is to achieve the unity of idea and will. Unity based on a single idea and purpose can only be durable. Business fellowship cannot be durable. The single ideology precisely means the revolutionary idea of the leader, the founder of the Party. The leader's revolutionary idea is the basis of the Party's unity and cohesion; the unity and cohesion of the working-class party is the unity of idea and purpose based on the revolutionary idea of the leader. Our Party is the ideological entity of the communists of a Juche type who regard the Juche idea as their world outlook.

Our Party is so strong because of its great unity and cohesion based on the Juche idea and centring on the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Ours is a steel-like party with a strong sense of organization and discipline.

Revolutionary organization and discipline are the life and soul of the Party, the highest organization of the working class and the weapon of the class struggle and the weapon of the revolution and construction. Only when iron discipline and organization are ensured, can the working-class party be a truly revolutionary and militant party and win the revolutionary struggle braving all difficulties and trials. As historical lessons show, a party dominated by liberalism and indiscipline is doomed to failure.

Because of its unbreakable organization and discipline our Party is mighty and always unconquerable. The organization and discipline of our Party are most durable and strong because these are based on the membership's infinite loyalty to the party and the leader and their high degree of political consciousness.

Organization and discipline are strengthened when a revolutionary system of party life is established throughout the party and party life is regularized and standardized among its members. Our realities patently show that regularization and standardization of Party life and strict observance of the regulations and order of inner Party life are a powerful means for revolutionizing Party members and making them better organized and disciplined and strengthening and developing the Party into a revolutionary one with a strong fighting efficiency. Through the struggle to regularize and standardize Party life, Party members' sense of organization has been enhanced and there has been firmly established a habit of all working and living in strict reliance on Party organizations. This is a valuable success gained in Party building.

Our Party is an invincible party which maintains close ties of kinship with the masses of people.

The Party struggles for the interests of the working class and other popular masses and carries out the revolution by organizing and mobilizing them. Accordingly, maintaining close bonds of kinship with the broad masses and taking deep roots among them is particularly important in the building of a working-class party. Only such a party that strikes its roots deep among the masses and enjoys their support and trust and that knows how to organize and mobilize them, can demonstrate an invincible might and discharge its mission as the general staff of the revolution and the political leader of the popular masses.

Keeping in contact with the masses is an important question for a ruling party, too. If the party took power, this problem is not solved of itself. If the party in power is divorced from the people and loses their support and confidence, it also becomes impotent and even endangers its own existence.

Since he set out on the revolutionary road the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has regarded the ties with the popular masses as a fundamental problem related to the destiny of the revolutionary organization. For a long period up to the present he has always been among the masses and shared sweets and bitters with them. He has made it an iron rule to trust the masses and step up the revolution and construction by giving rein to their strength and wisdom.

Our Party saw to it that functionaries and its members raised their Party spirit, working-class spirit and popular spirit, served the people faithfully and thoroughly implemented the mass line in all their activities, thus constantly strengthening the ties between the Party and the popular masses. In work with people our Party firmly adhered to the class principle and built up its class position. On the other hand, it educated broad sections of the masses, enlisted them boldly and united them firmly behind it.

Today our Party maintains the blood ties with the people and enjoys unreserved support and confidence of people of all strata, and our people entrust their destiny entirely to the Party and fight on without vacillation along the road indicated by it. As mentioned above, our Party forms a perfect whole with the people. No wonder it is invincible and no force can break its close bonds of kinship with the people.

Our Party established a well-regulated system of work with people and established a revolutionary method of work and a popular style of work throughout the Party.

All activities of the party, a political organizations of the working class fighting for the interests of the masses of people, are realized through work with people. The party gets people to move voluntarily, thus transforming society and nature and propelling forward the revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced an idea of making the work with people basic to party work. This is a great idea which clarifies the fundamental principle of Party activity by incorporating the Juche idea in party building. Only by making work with people its key issue, can the party prevent its work from being reduced to administrative-technical work, and maintain its nature as a political organization and fulfil its militant role and function.

Our Party opposed the tendency to reduce Party work to administrative-technical work, the tendency which may appear in a party in power, and resolutely carried through the policy on making work with people basic to Party activity.

Establishing the revolutionary method of work and the popular style of work is a most important question arising in the building of a working-class party.

Particularly, when the party takes power, there may appear the inclination of bureaucratism, the inclination to issue orders and instructions relying on power. Bureaucratism can be manifested more by officials who have developed smoothly without undergoing revolutionary trials.

By nature, it is a despotic ruling method which is applied by the ruling class in the exploiting society. It is fundamentally opposed to the real nature of a working-class party. When officials fail to possess the revolutionary method of work and popular style of work and are infected with bureaucratism, the party line and policies cannot be carried out, however correct, and it brings about grave consequences–estranging the party from the masses and dampening the revolutionary enthusiasm and their creative activity.

Since it came into power, our Party has raised it as a fundamental problem of Party building to improve the method and style of Party work and has always paid deep attention to this.

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WPK as Inheritor of DIU Tradition

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The basic policy maintained by our Party in improving the method and style of Party work is to establish the anti-Japanese guerrilla work method throughout the Party. This method created in person by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung during the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle is a true communistic method of work. Carrying forward this work method is the true way to eradicate bureaucratism, the abuse of power and all other erroneous methods and styles of work left over from the old society and establish the revolutionary method of work and popular style of work conforming with socialism and communism.

Our Party's traditional anti-Japanese guerrilla method of work has been embodied and improved in conformity with the new historic conditions of socialist construction, through the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method. In a nutshell, the Chongsan-ri method is a work method of relying on the strength of the masses; it is a revolutionary work method by which one goes among masses, share sweets and bitters with them and carries out projected tasks by enlisting their conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative. In the course of carrying through the Chongsan-ri spirit and method our Party work has been completely turned into work with man and its work method and style have been radically improved.

Improving the method and style of party work is a struggle to eliminate the obsolete ideological remnants in the mind of officials. So, it should be waged tirelessly and patiently over a long period of time. Our Party raised it as a central task to improve its work method and style in conformity with the new demands of the developing revolution and has waged a vigorous all-Party struggle for this. As a result, the anti-Japanese guerrilla method of work has been embodied in all Party work and the way of Party work radically improved. The revolutionary spirit pulsates throughout the Party. All work is conducted with vigour, and the relations between the Party and masses have been cemented.

Our Party has been strengthened and developed into a revolutionary party which advances, united with the masses, and a militant party which has taken deep root in them and enjoys their unconditional support. This is one of the most precious successes achieved in the building of the revolutionary party of a Juche type.

Indeed, our Party is a glorious revolutionary party of a Juche type, a party which was founded and acts, guided by the Juche idea, a party in which the monolithic ideological system has been firmly established and whose members have been united rock-firm on the basis of the Juche idea; a party which maintains close ties of kinship with the popular masses and strives to accomplish the revolutionary cause of Juche by enhancing their role.

To further strengthen and develop our Party into a revolutionary party of a Juche type is a decisive guarantee for overcoming all difficulties and bringing the revolutionary cause of Juche to completion.

3

Today our Party is confronted with the important revolutionary task of promoting the modelling of all society on the Juche idea and carrying through the cause of national reunification. We must reunify the country at any cost, whatever difficulties lie ahead of the revolution, and work through generations to come for the consummation of the revolutionary cause of Juche. This requires strengthening the Party steadily and raising its leadership role.

The party is a weapon of the revolution and construction and the guiding force of socialist and communist society. Without strengthening the party and raising its leading role and function, we cannot push forward the revolution and construction successfully and run socialist and communist society properly. Socialist and communist society is not an anarchistic society but a highly organized one. In order to manage such society, there should be political leadership of the guiding force with the strong ability of organization like the party. Without correct political leadership, it is impossible to ensure unity in ideology and action of the popular masses and organize and direct men's activities in the common interests of society.

Even after communist society is built, the struggle continues to abolish the old and create the new in various spheres of social life. Through this struggle society keeps developing. Without the leadership of a guiding force like a party, we are not able to carry out properly the work to educate people, improve social relations, conquer nature, and ensure the steady progress of society.

As long as capitalism and imperialism remain on the globe and even after communism is realized in one country or some regions, we cannot be free from the danger of aggression from outside enemies and the resistance of internal enemies hand in glove with the former. Only by the leadership of a guiding force like a party, can we smash the activities of hostile elements to encroach upon the interests of the masses and dependably protect their independent and creative life.

In view of the position held and the role played by a party in carrying on the cause of socialism and communism, we must build the party in a planned way. This can be realized through transformation of the whole Party after the Juche idea. Making the Juche idea prevail throughout the Party is the only way to transform nature, society and men in strictly keeping with the Juche idea and successfully build and guide communist society, the society impregnated with that idea.

Imbuing the Party with the Juche idea is the consistent policy of Party building maintained from the start by our Party founded with the Juche idea as its guiding idea. The process of the building of our Party is a process of patterning it on the Juche idea. Imbuing all Party with the Juche idea is a continuation and a higher stage of our Party's historic struggle to model the Party on that idea.

Imbuing all Party with the Juche idea means, in essence, strengthening and developing our Party for ever into a party of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Strengthening and developing our Party into the party of the great Comrade Kim Il Sung implies having him eternally at its head and holding fast to his ideology and line and implementing them throughout generations.

The respected Comrade Kim Il Sung is the great leader who has been acclaimed by our people for the first time in their history of several thousand years and the teacher and father of our Party and people.

Upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for ever is the noble duty of Korean communists and is based on their invariable revolutionary conviction.

It is the revolutionary conviction of the Korean communists that they can tide over any difficulties and emerge victorious without fail, only when they follow his guidance. This conviction has been firmly formed by our people through their own experience gained in the arduous struggle of more than half a century, from the period when they began to pave a new way of revolution under the leadership of the respected Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Since the dawn of our revolution Korean communists have been convinced that they could carve out the thorny revolutionary road only under the leadership of the great Comrade Kim Il Sung, and have won victories, enduring all ordeals and lived and fought with ever-lasting, single-hearted loyalty to him, entrusting their destinies entirely to him.

The revolutionary conviction of Korean communists and people who remain faithful to the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung will never be shaken.

We must see to it that all Party members, working people and generations to come hold the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in high esteem, just as the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters did and retain unquestioning loyalty, ready to take the road across the mountains or swamps as indicated by the Party and the leader.

Our Party has been founded and developed by Comrade Kim Il Sung. Korean communists are the revolutionary soldiers who have grown up under his care. Invariably remaining faithful to the leader who has brought them up is a natural communist obligation.

We must continue to strengthen and develop our Party into a revolutionary party which eternally upholds the great Comrade Kim Il Sung as the leader and teacher, into a militant party which breathes and moves in keeping with his ideology and purpose.

Precisely this is the fundamental matter which we must always grasp firmly in building our Party.

We must, above all, steadily deepen the work to establish the monolithic ideological system throughout the Party.

This is a task we must for ever take in hand as long as the Party exists and works.

Today our Party has entered a new stage of development. Our revolution is assuming a protracted and arduous nature and generations are changing among our revolutionary ranks. The internal and external situation of our revolution is strained and complicated. Realities raise the establishment of the monolithic ideological system of the Party as a still more important problem.

What is fundamental in establishing the monolithic ideological system in the whole Party is to develop all party members and working people into ardent revolutionaries loyal to the party and the leader.

We believe that everything in party building and party work depends, after all, on our loyalty to the party and the leader. Today our Party emphasizes the allegiance of the young communists and anti-Japanese guerrillas during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle as a paragon in leading Party members and working people to be boundlessly faithful to the Party and the leader. In the grimmest days when our people were groaning under Japanese imperialist oppression, they practiced loyalty to the great Comrade Kim Il Sung with a revolutionary faith that they could shape the destiny of the country and the nation and win the revolution only when they followed his leadership. Party organizations must conduct their work with the main stress on getting all cadres and party members to *whole-heartedly uphold and* follow the party and the leader with a pure loyal heart like the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

We must firmly defend the traditions of Juche and carry them forward pure and clean.

Our Party's traditions of Juche are the great Comrade Kim Il Sung's ideology and theory, his revolutionary exploits and struggle experience, and his method of work. They are unboundedly rich and valuable and have an everlasting vitality for the strengthening and development of our Party and for the victory of our revolution because they were established in the midst of a prolonged, unprecedentedly acute and complex struggle. Since it inherited the traditions of Juche our Party could strengthen and develop on the most solid organizational and ideological groundwork and victoriously advance, breaking through the rugged road beset with ordeals and difficulties. The future of our Party, too, depends on how we defend and carry forward these great traditions.

We must make not only the present generation but also the generations to come hold the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's ideology and theory as the eternal guiding ideology and theory of the Party, stoutly defend his revolutionary exploits, struggle experience, revolutionary method of work and popular style of work and splendidly carry forward and complete the revolutionary cause of Juche.

Safeguarding and constantly strengthening the unity and cohesion and purity of the party is a crucial problem concerning the destiny of the party and the revolution. We must defend and strengthen our Party's great unity and cohesion through generations.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and through its protracted struggle, our Party has achieved the most solid and viable unity and cohesion in the history of the communist movement. We are justified to have pride in it.

However, we can never be satisfied with the successes achieved in the struggle for the unity and cohesion of the Party. Our revolution is not yet over and we shall have to continue with an arduous struggle. As long as imperialism remains, opportunism survives and the class struggle continues, we should unremittingly intensify the struggle for the Party's unity and cohesion.

Party organizations should fully acquaint all cadres and Party members with our Party's experience of the anti-factional struggle. This will enable them always to have a sharp Party and class outlook and uncompromisingly combat against all unsound elements which undermine the Party's unity and cohesion, such as factionalism, nepotism and parochialism. We should preserve through generations the unity and cohesion of our Party and revolutionary ranks that are united as one around the leader on the basis of the Juche idea and more thoroughly enforce our iron discipline under which all Party members act as one man under the direction of the Party Central Committee.

All Party members should be fully prepared as communist revolutionaries of a Juche type.

Our Party members are vanguard fighters who are responsible for the consummation of the Juche revolutionary cause, the socialist and communist cause in Korea. In order to fully prepare Party members into communist revolutionaries of a Juche type, their Party life should be strengthened.

This is all the more important in view of the fact that generations are changing within the Party ranks today. The Party can be succeeded dependably only when Party life is strengthened. This is because the Party ranks are constantly replenished as the days go by with new generations who are lacking in Party tempering.

Party organizations should efficiently run the new system of Party life established throughout the Party, so as to enhance the standard of Party life of the membership and steadily temper the Party spirit of all cadres and members.

An intensified struggle should be continued to improve the method and style of Party work, so that the leader's work method will be established more thoroughly in the whole Party.

As there can be no other idea than the leader's in our Party founded and trained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, so no other work method and style than the leader's work method are tolerated. However, the old work method and style still remain in the Party, doing harm to Party work.

If the Party fails to eliminate the old work method and style, it will gradually lose the support and trust of the popular masses and estrange itself from them and, in the long run, undergo difficulties. We should decisively put an end to the old work method and style, bearing in mind that correcting the method *and style of Party work is a serious problem* decisive of the fate of the Party and the revolution.

In order to correct the work method and style officials should establish a revolutionary mass viewpoint and acquire popular traits of personality. Party workers are out-and-out defenders of the interests of the working class and other popular masses, and are their faithful servants. Party workers should regard the subordinates and the masses as their true revolutionary comrades, love them wholeheartedly, share sweets and bitters with them, and mutely devote everything to them.

If they are to improve the method and style of Party work, they should acquire the Juche-oriented theory and methodology of Party work. These are unique ones which embody the requirements of the Juche idea for attaching the greatest importance to man in everything and making everything serve him. Only when we deeply understand these theory and methodology, can we conduct work with people properly and skilfully solve all problems of reeducating and mobilizing the masses.

We should remember that if a working-class party fails to overcome bureaucratic and administrative tendencies, it will be disqualified for leading the revolution, so we should continue to wage a stubborn struggle to eliminate the old work method completely. We should thus make our Party a mother party which is always boundlessly faithful to the working class and the popular masses, and the standard bearer of the masses which is united with them and powerfully propels the revolution and construction forward at the head of them.

The success so far scored in Party building firmly guarantees the bright future of our Party and revolution.

Broad vistas are now opened up before our Party, and our revolutionary struggle becomes more fruitful. We should never be content with our laurels but continue to fight vigorously for a fresh victory. Hewing out the revolutionary road through struggle is our Party's traditional revolutionary trait. We should keep on fighting unyieldingly along the road of revolution started on Mt. Paekdu and thus bring to successful completion of the revolutionary cause of Juche, the cause of socialism and communism.

Victory and glory are always in store for our Party and people fighting for the consummation of the revolutionary cause of Juche under the intelligent leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Wuon Poong Case as Last Independent Unionism Citadel: Potential Tripwire

One hundred fifty students in Seoul staged a demonstration at Yongdung-po area, downtown Seoul, on Oct. 7 in support of the sit-in waged by female workers of the Wuon Poong Woolen Textile Co. which started on Sep. 27.

It is, of late, noticeable that students took concrete action for extending solidarity to workers. So far, students have simply chanted such slogans as "Let's support labor movement!" and "Not suppress labor union activities."

The women workers are in a two-year marathon struggle for wage hikes and against the suppression of their trade union's independent activities by management. The trade union of the Wuon Poong Woolen Textile, called "the last citadel of independent labor unionism," is well known among labor activists in Seoul as the most well-organized and the most militant.

Students & Christians

In one of this year's most serious labor disputes in south Korea, over 400 women workers began a sit-in on Sep. 27 which lasted for four days at a factory in Seoul, demanding the reinstatement of their unreasonably dismissed union leaders.

Union activist Mr. Kim Sung Gu was discharged on August 20 because of his alleged violent disobeyance to the foreman.

His dismissal invited thirty-two hours of a protest strike on Sep. 15 by the trade union. Then, management retaliated by dismissing four more union activists for the reason of their role in the strike. Workers on Sep. 27 held a rally opposing the step taken by management. Around 100 female workers which had been holding up inside the trade union office started waging sit-in on Sep. 29.

Tear gas-firing riot police and goon squads were allowed into the union office. The women were clubbed and the office destroyed. Over 100 girls were injured and 20 arrested. Then, the sit-in was disrupted.

In a renewed move on Oct. 7 the women workers, under the patronage of students and Christians, planned to hold a prayer meeting at a church of the Urban Industrial Mission (a religious organization well known for its support for the labor movement) in Yongdung-po area, downtown Seoul. The police intervened to prevent the gathering. According to the Oct. 8 issue of the Chosun Ilbo, over 2,000 people gathered at the church. Unidentified reports from Seoul said that around 150 students gathered at the church, in opposition to the police violence for a protest demonstration near the Yongdung-po market. The students chanted slogans, "Release the dismissed union leaders of the Wuon Poong Textile!" and "The company side, not suppress the trade union!"

Over 400 women workers of the Wuon Poong Woolen Textile Co. refused to take days off in commemoration of chusok (like Japan's Lantern Festival) and bonus payment, staged a very well-organized struggle to defend their independent labor union in opposition to the suppression.

Well-Organized Independent Labor Union

The Korea Woolen Textile, the predecessor of the Wuon Poong Woolen Textile, was established in 1953. Its trade union was formed in 1963 under "government patronage."

The independent labor union was established by its female workers in August 1972. It has been pressing for improvement of the working conditions, notoriously known as "the worst" in the textile industry.

As part of its activities, the independent union set up its own credit association, beauty parlor and cooperative shop.

Great efforts have been made to let management understand the plight of workers.

The Wuon Poong union has established close relations with the Urban Industrial Mission which has 12 local churches throughout south Korea. Through mutual cooperation with the UIM, the labor union has improved its understanding of the economic structure and the labor policy of the junta. The UIM, which supports the labor movement, has been regarded as one of the main force in the dissident movement.

Severe Suppression of Independent Labor

Since the then Lt. Gen. Chon took power through the May 17 military coup of 1980, he has taken all necessary steps to eliminate all the remaining pockets of labor resistance which partly contributed to the downfall of his mentor Pak Jung Hi.

Especially, since the end of 1980 when the Chon junta revised the old four labor laws to the detriment of the interests of workers, and newly formulated the Labor Management Council Law, strict conditions for the formation of an independent labor union have been imposed upon workers. The Labor Union Law prevents the formation of independent trade unions, for which their moves are among workers.

Under these circumstances, the drive of the Wuon Poong female workers has met with repeated crackdown attempts.

On Oct. 31, 1980 the union leader and the deputy union leader were dismissed by management as part of the "social purification campaign" set forth by Gen. Chon.

The campaign had been conducted by Gen. Chon since he grasped power in an attempt to purge anti-Chon forces among the inner circle, to sell his fictitious "clean image" among the people and to consolidate his dictatorial power.

On Dec. 18 police arrests of 22 union officials and 30 union activists were made for three weeks of rigorous investigation. The "social purification campaign" led to the arrests of 9 more union activists.

Then, another 14 union activists were fired by management, four of them heavily tortured by the police, creating a leadership vacuum. This lacuna was quickly filled as the female workers managed to elect a new leadership.

This year, management refused to reach settlement over wage increases and further strengthened suppression of the labor union. On May 2 company officials used violence toward the resisting female workers, severely injured many women.

This alarming situation drew attention from the Christian community, including well-known bishops Daniel Chi and Ham Suk Hon, who formed an ad hoc "countermeasures committee" on July 12 in an effort to solve the labor question at Wuon Poong.

Significance

The strike staged by Wuon Poong textile workers clearly illustrated the deep running recession in its third year.

Most labor disputes have occurred in textile and electronics which are leading export sectors. A major factor in south Korea's "high economic growth" was expanding exports. However, since the end of Pak Jung Hi's era, exports have been declining and they are in doldrum now, due to a worldwide recession and the weakened international competitiveness of south Korean export goods, particularly textiles, electronics and ships. Then, in an attempt to recover the international competitiveness, those export goods manufacturing companies are trying hard to keep the wages lowered, generating new grievances among the workers which in turn respond with strikes.

Since the sit-in staged by the Wuon Poong female workers was disclosed, students and Christians, two main component forces of the dissidents movement, have expressed their intention to associate themselves with the labor movement. The current situation reminds us of that just before the assassination of the former strongman Pak Jung Hi.

At that time, the action conducted by women workers of Y.H. Industry Co. was supported by Opposition members, including former leader Kim Yong Sam of the No. 1 Opposition New Democratic Party, and students and Christians

Amid growing anti-Americanism among the south Korean people, the struggle of Wuon Poong Co., in parallel with that of Control Data Korea Co., is receiving large public support The south Korean economy is in a depression.

The Wuon Poong struggle is viewed with the whole of the democratic movement as reflecting the popular grievances at the political and economic woes of the society, the public discontent is reaching the explosion point. Success of the independent labor movement at Wuon Poong is certain to create a chain reaction in other sectors of the economy, undermining the fascist grip on the labor.

Nearly 500 Workers Continue Absenteeism

Of the total of 848 workers(include 619 females)only 370 work with Wuon Poong as of Oct. 18, as the rest continue their absenteeism in protest of the defiant attitude of management, Dong-A Ilbo reported on Oct. 19.

The textile-related shops are operating at 20 percent of the capacity because of the labor absenteeism.

Table of Major Labor Disputes

The following is a list of major labor disputes from the beginning of September to Oct. 15:

Sep. 13-15:

More than 160 stall-keepers of the Sejin market in Sodaemun district in Seoul waged a sit-in for three days in demand of the return of the security money for the rent when their trading was stopped with the market put up to auction owing to the swindle of the stock company.

Sep. 14:

Over 300 small traders in Kwachon-myon, Sihung county, Kyonggi Prov., rose in struggle several times against Chon junta's scheme to pull down their stalls.

Sep. 17-18, 20:

More than 200 taxi drivers in Seoul went to the city hall and staged a sit-in protest against the company side of cutting their wages.

More than 1,500 drivers of the same company held a sit-in and staged a street demonstration in downtown Seoul.

Declaring that they "can hardly eke out a living" with the recently set wage, they demanded that it be lifted by 40,000 won.

Sep. 20:

1,100 workers hired at a unit of the U.S. army in Taegu district, who had waged a massive struggle in March and May in demand of a wage increase, threatened a strike in case the U.S. army authorities failed to accept their demand.

Sep. 24-25:

The workers of the Chinyong Fibre Company in Kyongsan, North Kyongsang Prov., and the Songsin Woolen Company in Taegu staged sit-ins for two days and staged street demonstrations in demand of an immediate payment of their wages in arrears.

Sep. 27:

The workers hired at the Koryo Foodstuff Co. and the Taejin Trading Co. in Seoul rose in struggles, opposing dismissal of their fellow workers by the employers.

Sep. 27:

Over 400 female workers of the Wuon Poong Woolen Textile Co. in Seoul staged a sit-in in demand of the reinstatement of unreasonably dismissed colleagues.

The company side asked the police authorities to suppress the women workers. However, the female workers resolutely fought against policemen, smashing the window panes of the trade union office room.

Sep. 28-30:

The Wuon Poong female workers staged an all-night sit-in, provoked by the company side's refusal to accept their claim, and were continuing their hunger sit-in, in demand of the reinstatement of illegally dismissed fellow workers.

Oct. 10:

Workers hired at Wharf Warehouses in Pusan protested against discriminative treatment. They filed a protest with the organ concerned against wage disparity for the same work, demanding a substantial wage increase.

Oct. 13-15:

At around six in the morning, over 100 workers of Wuon Poong Woolen Textile Co. waged a sit-in for many hours in front of the entrance of the company, chanting slogans in demand of the release of the arrested colleagues.

At around nine in the same morning another group of over 100 workers staged a sit-in in front of the Kangnam Songsim Hospital, shouting similar slogans.

The Wuon Poong female workers were boycotting, staying away from the company for 19 days as of Oct. 15 after they started a massive protest action.

HK Groups Support Female Workers

Introduced here is a gist of the article run in the Oct. 8 issue of the daily Hongkong Standard entitled "Korean MNC under Fire":

LOCAL labour and religious groups, in common with their international counterparts in 13 cities, yesterday (on Oct. 7) petitioned a South Korean multinational company to stop anti-union activities in its affiliated factory in Korea.

At least 40 petitioners, including representatives from 10 labour, religious and student organisations, brought banners and filled the office of Kukji (ICC) Hongkong to present a petition letter and ask for a meeting to present their views. About 10 of them were Westerners.

A spokesman for the group, Lee Cheuk-yan, said petition letters would be handed to the offices of Kukji Corporation or its affiliated companies in cities like Tokyo, Osaka, New York, London and Bangkok yesterday and today.

The protesters said that 600 women workers of Wuon Poong Woolen Textile Co., an affiliate of Kukji Corporation, were "forcibly dispersed from a hunger strike by police using teargas and violent methods, detaining 20 women" last Thursday (on Sep. 30). A total of 53 women received injuries requiring hospital treatment.

The suppressive action aimed at the Wuon Poong Union could be traced back to 1980, they said.

They brought with them banners written in English, Korean and Chinese which said "We support Korean Wuon Poong women workers' just struggle."

After heated arguments with the staff of the company, the representatives were promised a meeting with the managing director this afternoon. The group will be represented by six people.

"We will explain our standpoint to the company in tomorrow's meeting and we hope they will pass the message on to the parent company," said Mr. Lee. The local Korean company is also an affiliate of Kukji Corporation.

The letter traced the company's "measures to suppress" the Wuon Poong Union since 1980, and voiced support for the women workers' struggle for their rights.

The petitioners also hoped the directors "will explain your company's position with regard" to the events in Korea.

The group put forward three demands in the letter:

- Those who have taken part in beatings of women workers should be punished;
- Kukji should honour the workers' right to join the union, and the union's right to take part in negotiations with management. All agreements reached through collective bargaining by both sides should be binding, and,
- All dismissed union executives should be reinstated immediately and negotiations for settlement of grievances be resumed.

Korean Resident Meets His Son in DPRK after 38 Yrs. Separation

Sin Jae Chun with his son at his 60th birthday

Sin Jae Chun, a 59 years old Korean compatriot living in Chiba Prefecture in Japan, was heading for the homeland on July 14 this year by the DPRK passenger ship "Samjiyon-ho".

The "Samjiyon-ho" was built in the DPRK in 1979 as a passenger ship to enable Korean compatriots here to make short-term or long-term visits to their homeland.

Sin Jae Chun was in a group of some 80 compatriots who visited the homeland from July 14 to early August.

At midnight, July 14, Sin Jae Chun was standing at the bow of the ship. He was unable to sleep and stayed awake for a long time. This was because, he thought, he was going to meet his family in the homeland after 38 years' separation. In order to get fresh sea air, he got up and went to the bow at midnight.

Breathing fresh sea air, he felt fine.

"I can arrive at my homeland soon."

While looking at the sea at midnight, he vividly remembered the day when he had acrossed the same sea.

Follows his brief review of his 38-year life and his happy reunion with his son and grandchildren:

* * * *

I was born in September 1922 in a village in a mountaneous district in Pankyo County, Kangwon Province.

In the colonial days, we managed to live, eating millet, corn, beans, potatoes, etc. We ate even grass and grass-roots. Forests were burned and we had to plow burnt fields filled with pebbles. I had never eaten rice until I came of age.

As the only son of my parents I was loved very much by them. When my parents and my sisters ate grass gruel, I was given gruel with a small amount of corns or beans.

I married when I was just over 20 years old.

Though we were poor, we had hopes. When we had a baby, how much my parents were overjoyed! My father said that he was very much concerned about me as we lived in a cruel world – Korea was colonized. But, he said, now that he had a grandchild, his mind was set at ease. My baby's name was Song Ho. We called my baby by name from morning till night and nursed him very well. We lived in a small way.

When Song Ho was two years old, we had a misfortune. A drafting order came to me. Earlier, several men in my village were drafted and taken away. A close friend of mine was included among them. No one had returned yet. Whenever the head of the village appeared, villagers hid themselves.

At that night when the head of the village handed me a written order of drafting, my father drew a long breath while smoking. My wife, packing my baggage, was shedding tears. We were crushed with grief. At around midnight my father told me in a determined voice to hide myself for a while.

He said, "We can manage to live on. No drafted men can ever return. You, too, will surely die."

I hid myself in a mountain behind our village. I spent several days there, eating food my sister brought to me. My father told me to hide myself for 10 days or a month until things became calm.

According to my sister, even Japanese policemen came with the head of the village and did violence to my father, kicking and beating him. Furthermore, my sister didn't come for one or two days. I worried about my family and wanted to save my father. I went down the mountain.

I was caught by the police and was taken to far away Koul, together with other youths of my village.

When I left the village, Song Ho was smiling innocently and touched my cheeks with his cute little hands. I couldn't forget the way Song Ho clung to me. How many times did I think I would die after I was taken to Japan? Whenever I thought I would die, I remembered my parents and Song Ho's happy-looking face. I was resolved that I had to return to my home-village where my parents, my wife and my baby were waiting for me.

I was taken to the Joban mines in Fukushima Prefecture. A forced laborers' pen at the mines was a hell on earth. Hunting dogs watched us outside the barbed-wire fence. In the pit where we worked from 5:00 in the morning till night we were placed under a strict watch of overseers. Some workers got bitten by dogs and were let to die, when they attempted to flee. One youth, who was taken there with me from the same village, was killed when the pit collapsed in front of me. Facing such dangers in the pit, I spent days trembling with a fear of death.

Finally, one day I succeeded in fleeing from there. I continued to walk for three months every night and arrived at Fukagawa, Tokyo, where I met a U.S. air raid and I became deaf in one ear.

I underwent all sorts of hardships and privations and met the liberation of our homeland.

I worked hard to take presents with me, to my baby Song Ho and to other members of my family. One day I heard from one of my friends that my parents had died just after I was taken to Japan and my wife and Song Ho had left the village. They heard nothing from them.

I felt as if I had fallen into a bottomless pit. I thought I won't return to my home village where no one was waiting for me. When I continued to stay in Japan, the Korean War broke out. My friends told me that my home village located near the 38th parallel was devastated. I cursed my fate.

Sin Jae Chun (second from the right), a 59 years old Korean here, reunited in July this year in the homeland with his son, his sister and other relatives.

Reunion with My Son and My Relatives

The Samjiyon-ho approached the homeland. The sky of the homeland was filled with sunlight. Sea gulls were flying about around the masts of fishing boats, on which fishermen waved to us.

(I just arrived at my homeland).

I thought of my 38-year life in an alien land and I had a strong urge to embrace everything of the fatherland.

I could see Wonsan Port ahead. I could hear music and see people with flowers in their hands welcoming us. Many people seemed to have gathered at the port.

The ship dropped anchor and we members of the homeland visiting group stepped down the gangway. People on the pier shouted "Manse (hurrah), manse!" and showered confetti on us. I looked for my wife, my son and other relatives among the people. I was very anxious, thinking I might not able to find my wife and my son. Other members of the homeland-visiting group met their families and relatives and were hugging each other around me. Just then, someone called me, "Oppa(brother)" and a strange woman ran up to me. She dropped her face on my chest and began to sob. Several people came to me and grasped my hands. At that time I found a woman sobbing on my chest to be my younger sister, who had brought food to me when I was hiding myself in the mountain. "Sun Ok!" I called her name and grasped her hands. Sun Ok raised her face and pointed to a man, saying, "Oppa, he is Song Ho, your son!" I stood there speechless.

The man who seemed to be nearly 40 years old, put off his cap and made a bow, saying "Aboji (father) .... I am Song Ho."

I recognized his facial features and shouted, "You, you are Song Ho!"

He was my son whom I had never forgotten for 38 years in Japan. I had always thought of him. I always thought I could never die before I could see my son.

"Song Ho!" I called his name and hugged him with my open arms.

This was how I met my son after 38 years' separation.

During my stay in the homeland I had a good time with my son, his wife, my grandchildren.

According to my sister, my parents died of illness after I was drafted. My wife married again afterward and my son Song Ho was brought up by my grandmother.

Song Ho studied in the northern half of the DPRK after the liberation and was now working as a vice-chief of a working team in Kwail County, South Hwanghae Province.

On the night before I left the homeland, having finished all my itinerary, I went to the dining room of a rest house with my grandchildren. All sorts of delicacies were prepared on the table in the room. I thought, "What's this." That was a banquet given to me on my 60th birthday.

"Aboji, I wish you good health and long life," Song Ho said and filled a cup with ginseng wine, Song Ho's wife and grandchildren followed Song Ho. The banquet continued until midnight.

Remembering the happy time I had spent with my son and grandchildren, I got on board the Samjiyon-ho the next day. The ship receded from the homeland. Looking at the mountains and Wonsan Port, I was firmly determined to contribute to the work of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) for my homeland.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

SEP. 30

*A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of the DPRK headed by Choe Ryong Hae, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the League left Pyongyang to attend the Third Congress of the Czechoslovak Union of Socialist Youth.

*A delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Chung Il, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, left Pyongyang by air to attend the Foreign Ministers' Conference of Non-Aligned Countries to be held in New York.

*A protocol on the mutual delivery of commodities between the Governments of the DPRK and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for 1983 was signed in Prague.

OCT. 1

*Belaid Mohamed Lakhdar, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

*A delegation of the Secretariat of the International Institute of the Juche Idea headed by Ogami Kenichi, Director of the Secretariat of the Institute, and a delegation of Councillors of the International Institute of the Juche Idea headed by Higashitani Toshio, Councillor of the Institute, arrived in Pyongyang.

*A T.V. broadcasting friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by U Tin Aung Tun, Director General of the Information and Broadcasting Department of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, arrived in Pyongyang.

OCT. 2

*A delegation of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) left Pyongyang for a visit to Czechoslovakia.

*A delegation of the Journalists Union of the USSR headed by its Secretary L.N. Spiridonov arrived in Pyongyang.

*A delegation of the Arab Socialist Baath Party of Syria headed by Mohamed Nasser, Alternate Member of the National Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

*A delegation of "Trybuna Ludu," organ of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, headed by its Editor-in-Chief Bek Weslaw arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

OCT. 5

*A delegation of the Chinese side to the Council of the Korea-China Amnok River Hydraulic Power Company headed by Li Daigeng, vice-Minister of Water Conservancy and Power of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Pyongyang by train to attend the 35th regular meeting of the council.

*A sports delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Bahram Afsharzadeh, Chief of the Sports Federation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived in Pyongyang.

*A delegation of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the WPK headed by its Secretary Choe Man Guk left Sinuiju for a visit to Liaoning Province of China.

OCT. 7

*The Soviet State Siberian Krasnoyarsk Dance Ensemble headed by Gagarina Mikhailovna arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

OCT. 8

*The Second Chinese Friendship visiting group headed by Chen Jingbo, vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of the Tibet Autonomous Region, China, arrived in Pyongyang.

OCT. 9

*A government delegation of the DPRK headed by vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae left Pyongyang by plane to attend the Seventh Meeting of the DPRK-GDR Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee.

*The State Philharmonic Orchestra of the DPRK headed by Kim Won Gyun left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to the German Democratic Republic.

OCT. 10

*The "Duna" Art Troup of Hungary headed by Sabo Imre, arrived in Pyongyang.

*A Czechoslovak women's volleyball selection arrived in Pyongyang.

*Georges Labica, dean of a faculty of Paris University No. 10 of France, arrived in Pyongyang

OCT. 11

*A delegation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR headed by its Secretary K.Y. Matskavichus, arrived in Pyongyang.

*A Bulgarian Public Health delegation headed by L.M. Shindarov, vice-Minister of Public Health, arrived in Pyongyang.

*A Bulgarian musicians delegation headed by Ivan Todorov Ivanov, Secretary of the Bulgarian Union of Music Activists, arrived in Pyongyang. (KCNA)

4. U.S. Involvement Root Cause of Korean Tragedy

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fourth of a five-past series of translation from a book entitled "U.S. Imperialism Is a Sworn Enemy of the Korean People."

U.N. Mobilized to Establish Puppet Regime

The U.S. occupation forces ordered the people's committees instituted on the initiative of the south Korean people after the liberation to be dissolved and proclaimed a military government, enforcing an overt colonial fascist military rule on south Korea.

When the military government met with the powerful resistance of the people, the Americans planned to replace the signboard of U.S. military government with that of a "ROK" government with the odious aim of disguising their colonial rule.

In an attempt to put their plan into practice, they made the best use of the United Nations.

In September 1947, the United States proposed that the Korean question be put on the U.N. agenda.

Even some publications in the United States made no secret of its designs on Korea. The New York Journal and American can be taken as an example. Quoting an authentic report obtained from the U.S. State Department, the paper said that the real intentions of certain quarters in the United States were to establish a Republic of Korea which will have the U.S. backing in its efforts to seize as soon as possible the half of Korea north of the 38th parallel. **(New York Journal and American, September 17, 1947)**

At that time, the United Nations was in no way a neutral or well-balanced organization. The United States had a solid and overwhelming majority on every issue regardless of its merits. This ruled out the possibility of the Korean question being settled properly by the U.S.-controlled United Nations.

In addition, to put the Korean question on the U.N. agenda ran counter to article 107 of the U.N. Charter, which states that the U.N. has no competence in matters relating to action against the enemy in World War II. Even a number of Western delegates, including a French delegate, adopted a cautious attitude to it on these grounds.

At the September 23 session of the second U.N. General Assembly, the Americans, with a built-in majority, forced the UNGA to adopt a decision to put the Korean question on the U.N. agenda.

In this way, the U.S. proposals came to be debated in the First Committee of the U.N.

In the U.N. General Assembly, the Americans also disregarding the demands of the delegates of many countries, rejected the participation of the Korean people's representative in the discussion of the Korean question.

Why did the United States reject the participation of the Korean issue?

This was because the U.S. was afraid of the voices of the Korean people's representative and of world public opinion being reflected in the debate. The Americans were aware that the truth about south Korea ruled by the U.S. military government might thus be exposed before the whole world, should the Korean people's representative participate in the U.N. discussions on the Korean question.

On November 14, 1947, the U.S. proposals, centering on one to establish a United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea were adopted by the General Assembly.

This "Temporary Commission on Korea" was made up of Australia, Canada, China (Kuomintang), El Salvador, France, India, the Philippines and Syria.

The mission of the "U.N. Commission on Korea" was obvious. It was to justify U.S. policy for colonizing Korea under the cloak of "elections", to rig up through fraudulent "elections" a government to the liking of the Americans, which comprised pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation who placed their private interests before national interests and were willing tɔ sell out the country and the people to foreign countries, and to convert it into a U.S. colony.

Therefore, all the Korean people, particularly conscientious patriotic personalities in north and south Korea, irrespective of their political views, religious beliefs or property status, rose against the "U.N. Commission on Korea."

The commission started its work in south Korea in January 1948, but was in every way inadequate to perform its alleged "task." From the start the commission was at a disadvantage in assessing the political situation in Korea.

The members of the Commission were thoroughly ignornant about Korea, and relied havily for information on the American military, and what information reached it from Koreans was largely filtered through interpreters who held extreme rightist views.

In addition, the Commission's offices and living quarters were under a twenty-four-hour guard by the U.S. Army, which made it difficult for Koreans to gain access to the commission.

The entire people in north and south Korea opposed foreign intervention in their country and urged the U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea to quite their land.

In north Korea, people staged massive rallies against U.S. policy on Korea. The commission was not allowed to enter its territory.

Large numbers of workers and office employees in south Korea went on strike in denounciation of the commission. The strike was triggered by its arrival in Korea on January 8, 1948.

On that day, workers and office employees at many factories in Seoul went on strike. On January 19, the workers of the Kyongsong Electric Company and many others followed suit. Early in February large strikes involving communications and railway workers swept across south Korea. Traffic and communications in south Korea were tied up by these strikes.

The strikers urged General Hodge to send away the U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea and pull out American troops.

American journalists in Seoul were obliged to report that in south Korea the people were holding big demonstrations against the U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea, shedding blood in frequent clashes with the police.

Only Syngman Rhee and the U.S. Army Military Government in Korea advocated separate elections in the south; even right-wing leaders such as Kim Gu and his Korean Independence Party opposed holding separate elections. Even within south Korea, a solid majority was against holding separate elections.

Faced with this situation, a majority of the commission decided that the formation of a separate government in the south would not facilitate "the attainment of the national independence of Korea."

Furthermore, members of the commission were not convinced that a free atmosphere existed at that tiime in south Korea where police terror was rampant.

The majority of the commission decided on February 9, 1948 to refer this question back to the United Nations where the question was being unjustifiably debated by the "Interim Committee" of the General Assembly. The "Interim Committee" decided that the commission should go ahead with its work and observe the election "in such parts of Korea as are accessible to the commission." Both Canada and Ausralia, allies of the United States and members of the commission, voted against the Interim Committee resolution; eleven other countries abstained. (This did not include socialist countries, which were absent.)

Back in Korea, the commission was severely shaken by the Interim committee's decision. The real crisis of the Comm9ssion came when it was confronted with the Interim Committee resolution. (The resolution was adopted on February 26, 1948) The Commission first met on February 28, 1948, two days after the Interim Committee adopted the resolution.

Two days after the first meeting of the commission, General Hodge announced that elections should be held on May 10 in accordance with the "General Assembly resolution" and "under the observation of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea."

The Canadian representative challenged the legality of the previous proceedings and questioned the grounds for General Hodge's proclamation. After much dissention, the commission adopted by a vote of 4-2-2 (four in favor, two against, and two abstentions) a resolution agreeing to observe the "May election."

Australia opposed the resolution on the ground that the vote was not representative even of south Korea, much less of the country as a whole. Canada declared that the Interim Committee ruling was both "unwise and unconstitutional."

Originally, the commission did not come to Korea to solve the Korean question. It came to Korea simply in its capacity as a minion of the Americans who wanted to colonize Korea. In other words, it came to help rig up a separate south Korean government designed to further consolidate and perpetuate, in another form, the rule of south Korea by the U.S. government-general headed by General Hodge at that time.

But, within the commission itself, there were opposition to holding separate elections.

Pyongyang's Policy for Reunification

The Korean people rejected the Interim Committee resolution agreeing to supervise the "May election."

The speech of President Kim Il Sung made at the 25th Meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic National United Front of North Korea, March 9, 1948 and his report to the Second Congress of the Workers' Party of North Korea on the work of its Central Committee, March 28, 1948 opened up the road to the correct solution of the Korean reunification question.

On the initiative of the Workers' Party of North Korea, the Joint Conference of Representatives of Political Parties and Public Organizations in North and South Korea were held in Pyongyang on April 21, 1948.

A total number of 56 parties and public organizations in north and south Korea attendded the north-south joint conference.

After the Joint Conference, the leaders of political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea convened a conference on April 30, 1948 and issued a joint statement on measures to save the nation.

The joint statement insisted firstly that the simultaneous withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea was the only just solution to the Korean question; secondly, it assured that after the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea, no civil war or any other disorders would take place; thirdly, it demanded that after the withdrawal of foreign troops, north and south Korean parties and social organizations jointly hold an all-Korea political meeting and establish a democratic provisional government representing all sectors of the Korean people and fourthly, it declared that the so-called separate elections rejected by the overwhelming majority of voters could not represent the will of the Korean people.

Despite the resistance of all the Korean people and the unanimous opposition of north and south Korean political parties and social organizations with a membership of more than ten million, the separate elections were held on May 10 by fraudulent methods at the point of the bayonet. The Americans resorted to every means to enforce the "elections" in south Korea.

Just before the "elections" were held, they set up the "special guard headquarters" in the U.S. military administration and deployed the mobile forces equipped with tanks, artilleries and machine-guns throughout south Korea, putting planes into the air and ordering fleets in Pusan and Inchon to be on standby alert.

They had barricades built around the polling stations" and posted armed police and terrorists in every nook and corner.

The polling stations were under the strict supervision of the agents of terrorist organizations and the voting was carried out in their presence.

James Roper, UP correspondent who inspected the "election", wrote that the atmosphere of election resembled that of a city under martial law and a representative of the U.N. Commission on Korea confessed that in south Korea no air of free election prevailed.

In North Kyongsang Province also, 10–20 percent of "voters" turned out for the "election" and 30 constituencies failed to announce the voting result even ten days after the "election."

This was how the puppet regime of south Korea advertized by the Americans as an "independent state" came into being.

The puppet regime with Syngman Rhee as a head was no more than an actual extension of the system under the U.S. occupation.

The Americans wanted the puppet regime to repress the will of the popular masses, cover up and justify their policy of colonial subjugation and prolong their colonial rule in south Korea.

(Continued from Page 1)

In his statement the spokesman poured praises on his inexorable struggle in prison and on his youthful dedication to freedom, liberty and democracy.

In order to make the victim's life-long desires a reality, the RPR spokesman called upon the democratic dissidents and students of south Korea to redouble their efforts for democracy and independence.

The RPR organization is active underground, which is said to have successfully built up its branches or fronts at a number of major universities.

High Court's Not-Guilty Verdict Turned Down by Supreme Court

The supreme court in Seoul on Oct. 18 dismissed the lower court's not-guilty verdict handed down to those students and teachers charged with trying to organize anti-American activities in support of the north and in demand of the withdrawal of American military forces from south Korea, Tokyo's daily Mainichi Shimbun reported on Oct. 20.

The case, uncovered in March last, was known as the "Aram Society" incident.

The defendants, numbering ten odd, were alleged tohave violated the national security law by organizing what the law termed an anti-state organization.

The Seoul high court found them innocent, rejecting the prosecution's charge on the ground that the aim of the 'Aram Society was "ambiguous." The court ruled that the society did not contravene the provisions of the law in question relating to the definition of an anti-state organization.

In dismissing the lower court's ruling, the supreme court expanded the interpretation of south Korea's most vicious suppressive national security law to define "an act of two people or more of associating" for any given purpose as "an anti-state organization."

Apart from the supreme court decision, it is quite significant that a high court found not guilty those allegedly charged with trying to organize for anti-American purposes, including the withdrawal of U.S. forces from south Korea.

Six Dissidents Hanged

It was learned on the afternoon of Oct. 18 that six democratic dissidents were hanged in secret on Oct. 8, including Mr. Sin Hyang Sik of the framed-up case of the south Korean national liberation front.

Those executed were among the death-row inmate including Mr. Kim Dae Ryol, a resident in Japan.

The south Korean national liberation front was framed in October 1979 by the south Korean authorities to create a pretext to suppress the then mounting democratic movement.

A total of 74 democratic dissidents were rounded up for the framed-up case, including Li Jae Mun, Chon Su Jin and Sin Hyang Sik.

The frame-up came immediately before the death of Pak Jung Hi, indicating the last-ditch attempt of the strong man to avoid his eventual downfall.

Li Jae Mun was killed on November 22, 1981 and Chon Su Jin slain on April 15 last.

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